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ATLAS

OF THE

EUROPEAN CONFLICT

CONTAINING

Detailed Maps of the Nations

Pertinent Statistics of the Contending Powers

Analysis of Conditions Leading Up to the Present Struggle

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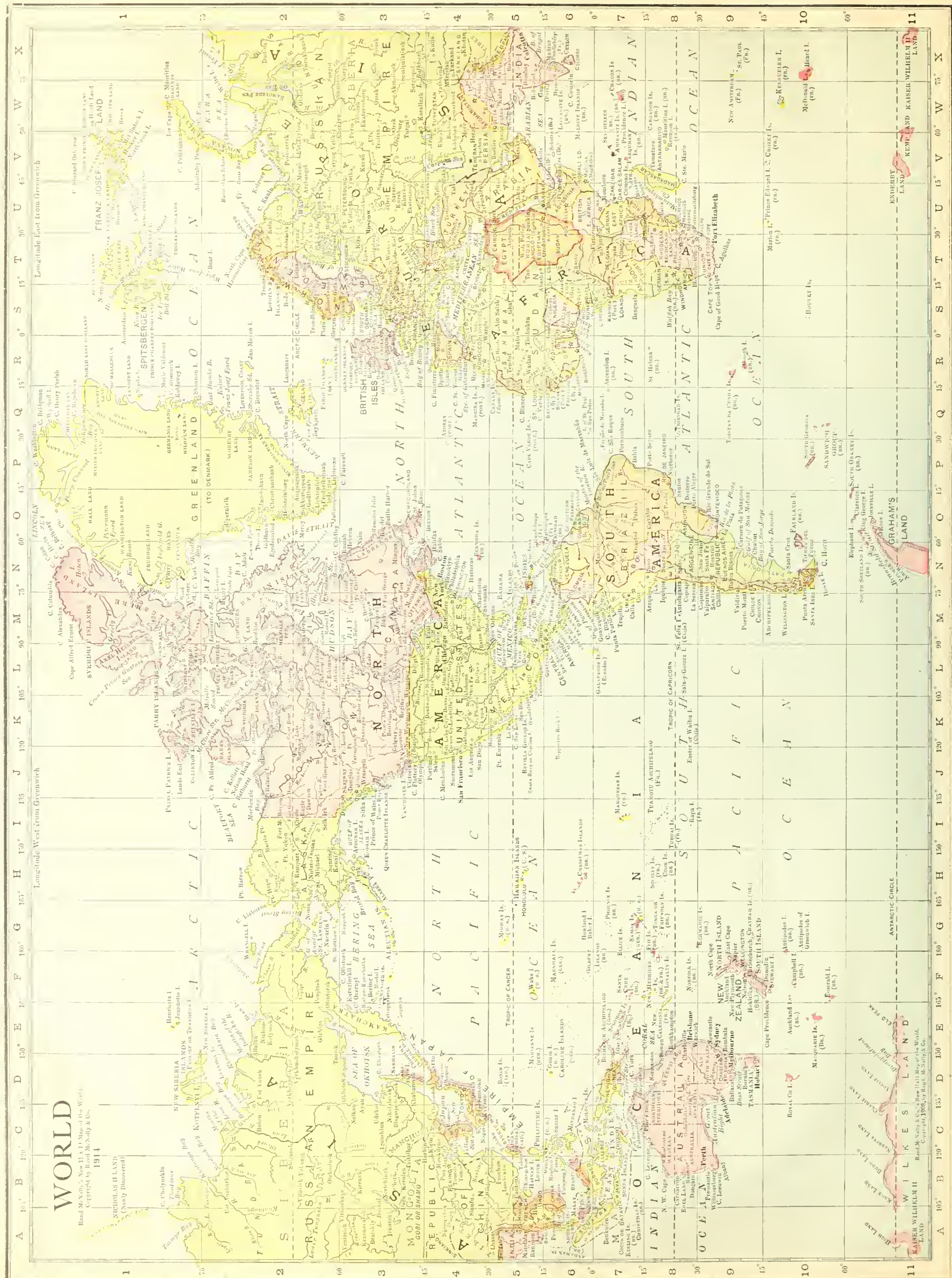
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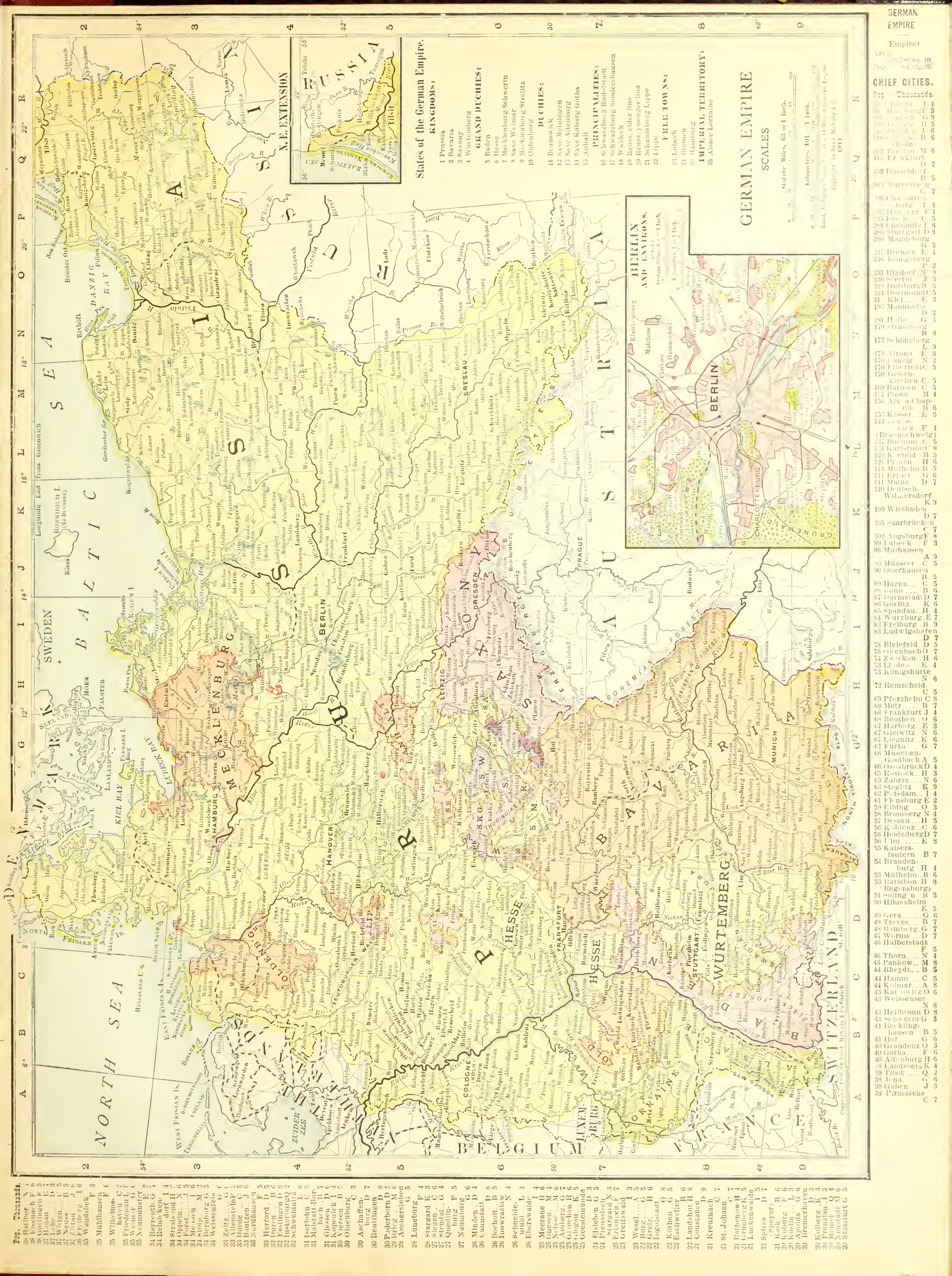
Detailed Maps of the Nations
Pertinent Statistics of the Contending Powers
Analysis of Conditions Leading to the Present Struggle



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38. Rathen	1	39. Bielefeld	1	40. Gera	1	41. Hof	1	42. Jena	1	43. Kassel	1	44. Leipzig	1	45. Magdeburg	1	46. Merseburg	1	47. Naumburg	1	48. Regensburg	1	49. Rostock	1	50. Schwerin	1	51. Stralsund	1	52. Trier	1	53. Ulm	1	54. Weimar	1	55. Wiesbaden	1	56. Würzburg	1	57. Bamberg	1	58. Bayreuth	1	59. Berlin	1	60. Bonn	1	61. Braunschweig	1	62. Chemnitz	1	63. Danzig	1	64. Düsseldorf	1	65. Elberfeld	1	66. Frankfurt	1	67. Hamburg	1	68. Karlsruhe	1	69. Köln	1	70. Landshut	1	71. Lübeck	1	72. Mainz	1	73. Metz	1	74. München	1	75. Nürnberg	1	76. Osnabrück	1	77. Paderborn	1	78. Passau	1	79. Regensburg	1	80. Rostock	1	81. Schwerin	1	82. Stralsund	1	83. Trier	1	84. Ulm	1	85. Weimar	1	86. Wiesbaden	1	87. Würzburg	1	88. Bamberg	1	89. Bayreuth	1	90. Berlin	1	91. Bonn	1	92. Braunschweig	1	93. Chemnitz	1	94. Danzig	1	95. Düsseldorf	1	96. Elberfeld	1	97. Frankfurt	1	98. Hamburg	1	99. Karlsruhe	1	100. Köln	1	101. Landshut	1	102. Lübeck	1	103. Mainz	1	104. Metz	1	105. München	1	106. Nürnberg	1	107. 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Regensburg	1	173. Rostock	1	174. Schwerin	1	175. Stralsund	1	176. Trier	1	177. Ulm	1	178. Weimar	1	179. Wiesbaden	1	180. Würzburg	1	181. Bamberg	1	182. Bayreuth	1	183. Berlin	1	184. Bonn	1	185. Braunschweig	1	186. Chemnitz	1	187. Danzig	1	188. Düsseldorf	1	189. Elberfeld	1	190. Frankfurt	1	191. Hamburg	1	192. Karlsruhe	1	193. Köln	1	194. Landshut	1	195. Lübeck	1	196. Mainz	1	197. Metz	1	198. München	1	199. Nürnberg	1	200. Osnabrück	1	201. Paderborn	1	202. Passau	1	203. Regensburg	1	204. Rostock	1	205. Schwerin	1	206. Stralsund	1	207. Trier	1	208. Ulm	1	209. Weimar	1	210. Wiesbaden	1	211. Würzburg	1	212. Bamberg	1	213. Bayreuth	1	214. Berlin	1	215. Bonn	1	216. Braunschweig	1	217. Chemnitz	1	218. Danzig	1	219. Düsseldorf	1	220. Elberfeld	1	221. Frankfurt	1	222. Hamburg	1	223. Karlsruhe	1	224. Köln	1	225. Landshut	1	226. Lübeck	1	227. Mainz	1	228. Metz	1	229. München	1	230. Nürnberg	1	231. Osnabrück	1	232. Paderborn	1	233. Passau	1	234. Regensburg	1	235. Rostock	1	236. Schwerin	1	237. 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Mainz	1	693. Metz	1	694. München	1	695. Nürnberg	1	696. Osnabrück	1	697. Paderborn	1	698. Passau	1	699. Regensburg	1	700. Rostock	1	701. Schwerin	1	702. Stralsund	1	703. Trier	1	704. Ulm	1	705. Weimar	1	706. Wiesbaden	1	707. Würzburg	1	708. Bamberg	1	709. Bayreuth	1	710. Berlin	1	711. Bonn	1	712. Braunschweig	1	713. Chemnitz	1	714. Danzig	1	715. Düsseldorf	1	716. Elberfeld	1	717. Frankfurt	1	718. Hamburg	1	719. Karlsruhe	1	720. Köln	1	721. Landshut	1	722. Lübeck	1	723. Mainz	1	724. Metz	1	725. München	1	726. Nürnberg	1	727. Osnabrück	1	728. Paderborn	1	729. Passau	1	730. Regensburg	1	731. Rostock	1	732. Schwerin	1	733. Stralsund	1	734. Trier	1	735. Ulm	1	736. Weimar	1	737. Wiesbaden	1	738. Würzburg	1	739. Bamberg	1	740. Bayreuth	1	741. Berlin	1	742. Bonn	1	743. Braunschweig	1	744. Chemnitz	1	745. Danzig	1	746. Düsseldorf	1	747. Elberfeld	1	748. Frankfurt	1	749. Hamburg	1	750. Karlsruhe	1	751. Köln	1	752. Landshut	1	753. Lübeck	1	754. Mainz	1	755. Metz	1	756. München	1	757. Nürnberg	1	758. Osnabrück	1	759. Paderborn	1	760. Passau	1	761. Regensburg	1	762. Rostock	1	763. Schwerin	1	764. Stralsund	1
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EUROPE

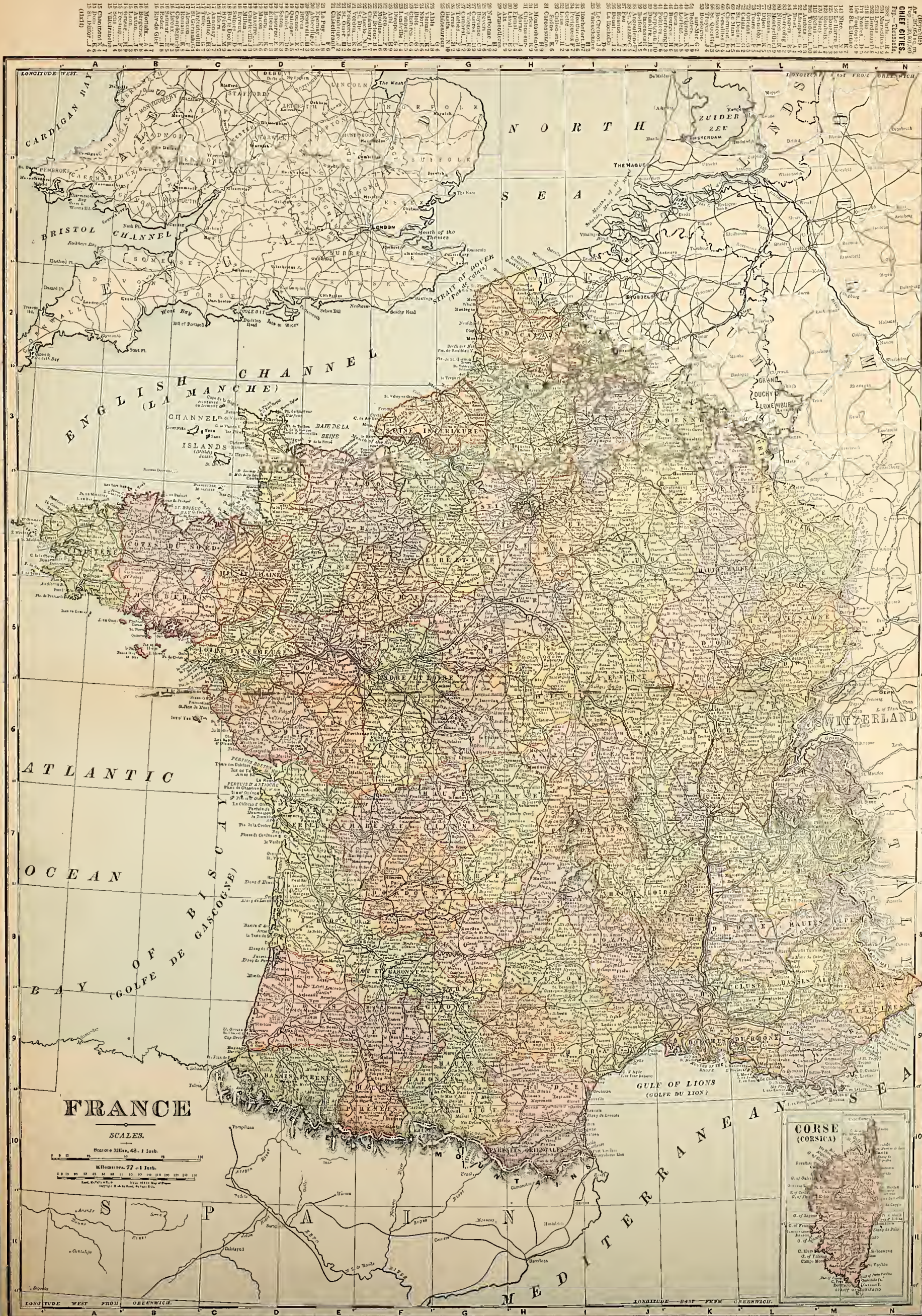
ANDORRA	F 5
(Principality)	
Area 175 sq. m.	
Pop. 5,231	
AUSTRIA	H 3
(Kingdom)	
Area 241,491 sq. m.	
Pop. 2,918,421	
BELGIUM	F 3
(Kingdom)	
Area 13,035 sq. m.	
Pop. 7,511,887	
BRITISH ISLES	D 3
(Kingdom)	
Area 121,033 sq. m.	
Pop. 45,370,330	
BULGARIA	L 5
(Kingdom)	
Area 43,358 sq. m.	
Pop. 4,752,997	
DENMARK	H 2
(Kingdom)	
Area 15,582 sq. m.	
Pop. 2,775,096	
FRANCE	F 4
(Republic)	
Area 267,651 sq. m.	
Pop. 39,601,509	
GERMANY	H 3
(Empire)	
Area 207,850 sq. m.	
Pop. 64,925,993	
GIBRALTAR	E 6
(Colony)	
Area 178 sq. m.	
Pop. 23,572	
GREECE	K 6
(Kingdom)	
Area 41,383 sq. m.	
Pop. 4,363,000	
ICELAND	B 1
(Danish Colony)	
Area 39,766 sq. m.	
Pop. 35,188	
ITALY	H 5
(Kingdom)	
Area 110,550 sq. m.	
Pop. 25,28,997	
LUXEMBURG	G 4
(Grand Duchy)	
Area 998 sq. m.	
Pop. 259,891	
MONACO	G 5
(Principality)	
Area 8 sq. m.	
Pop. 22,956	
MONTENEGRO	L 5
(Kingdom)	
Area 5,963 sq. m.	
Pop. 516,000	
NETHERLANDS	F 3
(Kingdom)	
Area 16,148 sq. m.	
Pop. 6,114,322	
NORWAY	H 1
(Kingdom)	
Area 121,340 sq. m.	
Pop. 2,391,782	
PORTUGAL	D 6
(Republic)	
Area 35,190 sq. m.	
Pop. 5,357,985	
ROMANIA	L 5
(Kingdom)	
Area 53,498 sq. m.	
Pop. 7,516,118	
RUSSIA	N 2
(Empire)	
Area 1,299,308 sq. m.	
Pop. 119,083,400	
SAN MARINO	H 5
(Republic)	
Area 38 sq. m.	
Pop. 11,041	
SEYDI	K 5
(Kingdom)	
Area 38 sq. m.	
Pop. 1,511,592	
SPAIN	E 5
(Kingdom)	
Area 194,788 sq. m.	
Pop. 19,588,085	
SWEDEN	H 1
(Kingdom)	
Area 172,960 sq. m.	
Pop. 3,644,192	
SWITZERLAND	G 4
(Republic)	
Area 16,148 sq. m.	
Pop. 3,075,440	
TRINIDAD	L 6
(Kingdom)	
Area 1,500 sq. m.	
Pop. 1,500,000	

(1422)









CHIEF CITIES.

Paris	1
London	2
Bristol	3
Cardiff	4
Edinburgh	5
Glasgow	6
Manchester	7
Birmingham	8
Leeds	9
Sheffield	10
Nottingham	11
Coventry	12
Norwich	13
Exeter	14
Bath	15
Gloucester	16
Swansea	17
Cardigan Bay	18
St. David's Bay	19
St. George's Bay	20
St. Peter's Bay	21
St. Paul's Bay	22
St. John's Bay	23
St. George's Bay	24
St. Peter's Bay	25
St. Paul's Bay	26
St. John's Bay	27
St. George's Bay	28
St. Peter's Bay	29
St. Paul's Bay	30
St. John's Bay	31
St. George's Bay	32
St. Peter's Bay	33
St. Paul's Bay	34
St. John's Bay	35
St. George's Bay	36
St. Peter's Bay	37
St. Paul's Bay	38
St. John's Bay	39
St. George's Bay	40
St. Peter's Bay	41
St. Paul's Bay	42
St. John's Bay	43
St. George's Bay	44
St. Peter's Bay	45
St. Paul's Bay	46
St. John's Bay	47
St. George's Bay	48
St. Peter's Bay	49
St. Paul's Bay	50

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

STATUTE MILES, 220 = 1 inch.
KILOMETRES, 354 = 1 inch.

Scale: 0 to 350 statute miles / 0 to 500 kilometers.

Map of Russia in Europe, showing major cities, rivers, and geographical features. The map includes a scale bar and a title "RUSSIA IN EUROPE." The map is oriented with North at the top. The title "RUSSIA IN EUROPE." is centered at the top. Below the title is a scale bar showing distances in statute miles (0 to 350) and kilometers (0 to 500). The map shows the Russian Empire, including the Baltic Sea, Black Sea, and the Caucasus region. Major cities like Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kiev are marked. The map also shows the borders of neighboring countries like Germany, Poland, and the Ottoman Empire. The map is a detailed historical representation of Russia in Europe.

Area	39,018
Pop	3,176,000

Area ... 151.13
Pop. ... 12,800

Area . . . 125.68
D. . . . 3.110.10

A Statute Miles, 220 1 Inch.

Kilometres, 354 = 1 inch.

Rand McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Russia.

Copyright by Rand, McNally & Co.
1944

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10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

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ITALY

Area (sq. mi.) 113,539

Pop. 34,000,000

CHIEF CITIES.

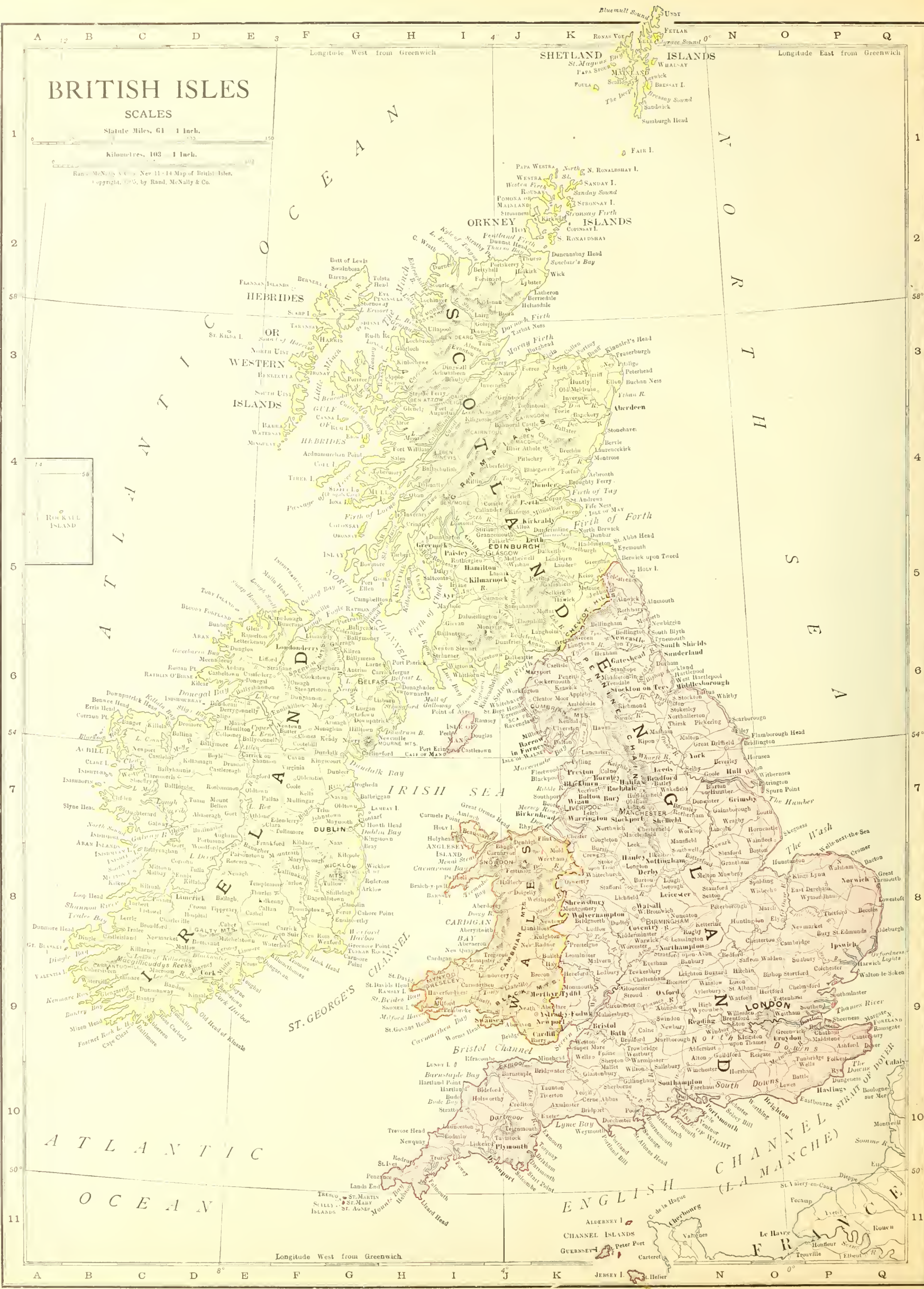
Pop. Thousands

658 Naples	117
589 Milan	132
512 Rome	136
421 Turin	132
411 Palermo	132
372 Genoa	133
351 Florence	134
311 Catania	140
173 Bologna	133
161 Venice	132
126 Messina	133
115 Lezhë	134
104 Bari	136
96 Padua	137
93 Ferrara	138
83 Brescia	139
82 Verona	140
75 Pavia	141
74 Alessandria	142
72 Ravenna	143
70 Reggio Emilia	144
68 Modena	145
66 Perugia	146
66 Pisa	147
63 Ancona	148
63 Prato	149
61 Cagliari	150
61 Nuoro	151
61 Trapani	152
58 Marsala	153
55 Bergamo	154
55 Novara	155
55 Vicenza	156
52 A. S. S. S.	157
52 Pavia	158
52 Andria	159
49 Modica	160
48 Lamezia	161
48 Arezzo	162
46 Forlì	163
46 Salerno	164
45 Catanzaro	165
41 C. S. S. S.	166
41 Sassari	167
41 Lodi	168
41 Reggio di Calabria	169
41 Monza	170
41 C. S. S. S.	171
41 Carrara	172
41 Bari	173
41 Siena	174
41 Corato	175
41 Calanissetta	176
41 Treviso	177
41 Syracuse	178
41 C. S. S. S.	179
41 C. S. S. S.	180
41 C. S. S. S.	181
41 C. S. S. S.	182
41 C. S. S. S.	183
41 C. S. S. S.	184
41 C. S. S. S.	185
41 C. S. S. S.	186
41 C. S. S. S.	187
41 C. S. S. S.	188
41 C. S. S. S.	189
41 C. S. S. S.	190
41 C. S. S. S.	191
41 C. S. S. S.	192
41 C. S. S. S.	193
41 C. S. S. S.	194
41 C. S. S. S.	195
41 C. S. S. S.	196
41 C. S. S. S.	197
41 C. S. S. S.	198
41 C. S. S. S.	199
41 C. S. S. S.	200

Area 1, 100.3 sq. mi.
Pop. 14,000

Area = 100 sq m
 Perimeter = 40 m
 Length = 10 m
 Area = 100 sq m
 Perimeter = 40 m

Pop.—Thousands.



(Kingdom)
Area, 12,648 sq. m.
Pop. 6,111,392

CHIEF CITIES.
Pop. Thousands.
588 Amsterdam
447 Rotterdam
295 The Hague
123 Utrecht
75 Groningen
75 Haarlem
65 Arnhem
59 Leiden
58 Nijmegen
53 Tilburg
44 Dordrecht
39 Maastricht

39 Leeuwarden
36 Apeldoorn
36 Enschede
35 's-Hertogenbosch
34 Delft
34 Zwolle
34 Schiedam
33 Hilversum
29 Deventer
24 Emmen
24 Breda
24 Helmer
24 Zaandam
24 Gouda
24 Amerfoort
23 Vlaardingen

22 Hengelo
21 Alkmaar
21 Kampen
20 Middelburg
19 Flushing
19 Ede
18 's-Hertogenbosch
18 Velsen
18 Lonneker
18 Zutphen
17 Venlo
17 Rosendaal
16 Nieupe
15 Berken
15 Zoon
15 Helmond
14 Roermond

13 Sneek
13 Winterswijk
13 Assen
13 Sloten
13 Hoogeveen
13 Oosterhout
12 Gorinchem
12 Veendam
11 Winschoten
11 Slidrecht
11 Meppel

BEELGIUM
(Kingdom)
Area, 11,339 sq. m.
Pop. 7,571,387

CHIEF CITIES.
Pop. Thousands.
664 Brussels
313 Antwerp
171 Liege
167 Ghent
82 Schaerbeek

60 Malines
54 Bruges
49 Borgerhout
46 Verviers
43 Oudenaarde
42 Louvain
42 Seraing
37 Tournai
36 Courtrai
35 Alost
35 Laeken
35 St. Nicolas
32 Namur
30 Berchem
29 Charleroi
28 Mons
27 Uccle
26 Liège
25 Roubaix

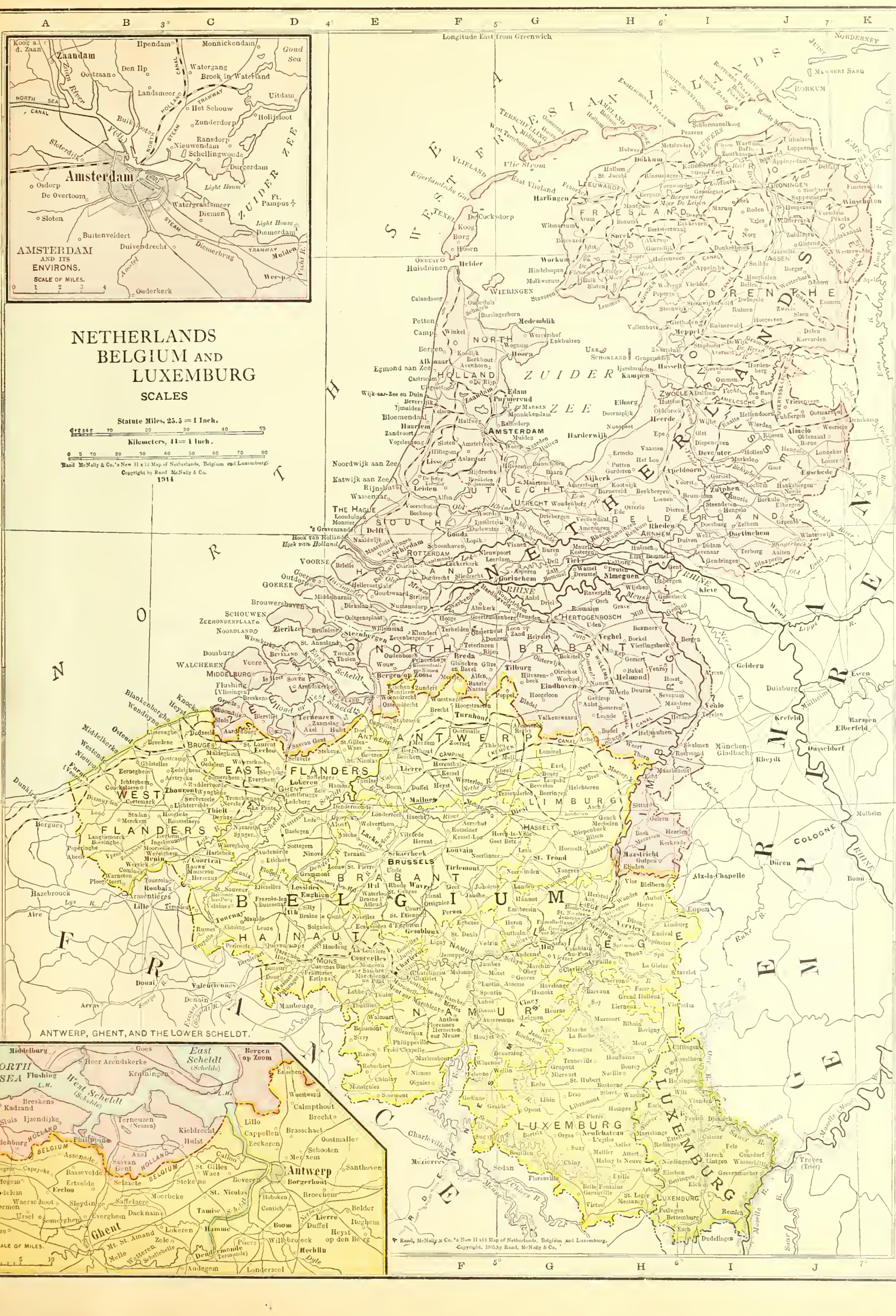
24 Gilly
24 Tournhout
23 Herstal
23 Lokeren
23 Mouscron
22 Renaix
22 Montignies-sur-Sambre
22 Marchienne-au-Pont
21 La Louvière
21 Tirlemont
21 Menin
20 Courcelles
18 Merxem
17 Boom
17 Ypres
17 Hasselt
17 Ougree
17 Quaregnon

17 Hoboken
16 Wetteren
16 Vilvorde
16 St. Trond
16 Wames
16 Chatelaineau
15 Gheel
15 Hal
15 Jette
15 Huy
14 Zelie
14 Jemappes
14 Hamme
14 Iseghem
14 Lebeurg
14 Durbuy

14 Eecloo
13 Tamsie
13 Chateliet
13 Frameries
13 Nivelles
13 Dour
13 Grammont

LUXEMBURG
(Grand Duchy)
Area, 998 sq. m.
Pop. 239,891

CHIEF CITIES.
Pop. Thousands.
21 Luxembourg
6 Esch
6 Ech
4 Wiltz
4 Feltz
3 Mersch



NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM AND
LUXEMBURG
SCALES

Statute Miles, 25.5 = 1 Inch.
Kilometers, 41 = 1 Inch.

Scale of Miles.
Scale of Kilometers.

Map by Rand McNally & Co. New 11 x 14 Map of Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co. 1914



The European Conflict and Conditions that Brought it About

The Austro-Servian War has precipitated a conflict that threatens the greatest catastrophe of modern times, a conflict which the world has dreaded, but has accepted as inevitable. For years the nations of Europe have been prepared, each shouldering immense burdens of armament, each straining to surpass the other in strength, and power to destroy. Engines of war have been perfected until man's ingenuity in the preparation of catastrophic elements has been exhausted. And now the highways of Europe resound with the tramp of marching men and the rattle and rumbling of accoutrements of war. It is the beginning of the martial symphony that reaches its climax in the roar of battle.

Behind it all and the cause of all is the thirst for aggrandizement of empire, political, military, and commercial, and the mutual fear and jealousy of kings. Ranged on opposite sides and thus striving to maintain the "balance of power", the *Triple Alliance* of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, and the *Triple Entente* of Russia, France, and England, have watched each move of the other with suspicion, ominously greeting each attempt to acquire new territory or to better commercial and strategic facilities by the control of a port or a trade route, with the savage rattle of the sword in the scabbard.

For generations Austria and Russia have struggled in an intricate diplomatic game for the control of Balkan seaports on the Mediterranean. The Balkan States have been the pawns and have moved at the will of their masters. Lying directly across Austria's commercial route to the Aegean by way of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar to Salonica, Serbia interposes a bitter curb to Austria's dream of commercial and political aggrandizement. For this reason, Russia is Serbia's ally and supports it in every move.

The destruction of Serbia by Austria would mean the political and military control by Austria of the great route to Salonica and Constantinople. This could not be countenanced by Russia without war. Allied with Austria stand Germany and Italy, both with great interests in the Balkans, and ready at any cost to exclude Russia from the Mediterranean. With Russia in the *Triple Entente* are France and England, France eager to leap at the throat of Germany to regain Alsace-Lorraine and to wipe out the bitterness of defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, and England seeking but a pretext to check the growing power of Germany, which threatens her supremacy.

The outcome of the recent Balkan War was viewed with alarm. Austria uneasily watched the approach of Serbia to the Adriatic and the Aegean. The formation of the new autonomous state of Albania between Serbia and the Adriatic, was all that prevented Austria from attacking Serbia during that crisis. The terms of peace left the situation, as it concerned Austria and Russia, practically as it had been. Austria made no further progress toward the sea, and Russia remained the ally of Serbia. Bulgaria had failed in its efforts to reach Salonica.

Now another element exerted its influence. Serbia awoke to the possibility of a Greater Serbia. An empire of the Slavs had long been dreamed of. In Austria-Hungary itself millions of Slavs are dreaming of it and awaiting the disruption of Austria-Hungary, held together now, as they argue, only by the indomitable will of the old Emperor, Franz Joseph. The hatred between the Serbs and the Teutonic Austrians is intense. The annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which Servians predominate, increased the Servian hatred and the indignation of the whole Slav world to the point of violence. A conflict was avoided with difficulty. These principalities had hoped to form part of a Greater Serbia. Had not Russia been exhausted by the war with Japan, Serbia would have called upon her ally and the crisis would have come then. As it was the Balkans teemed with plots and counter plots against the Austrians culminating in the assassination of the Arch-Duke and heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, Francis Ferdinand, known for his anti-Slav principles, and therefore feared and hated as the king to be. The assassination occurred at Sarajevo in Bosnia, where Servian disaffection was seething. Austria immediately laid the crime on Serbia.

Failing in her peremptory demands for satisfaction, Austria declared war, July 27, 1914, apparently for revenge, but behind her righteous indignation, she still held in view her traditional ambition, a port on the Mediterranean, to be secured by the complete control of the Novi Bazar route to Salonica, a route which besides its commercial importance, is of tremendous strategic value to the nation which commands it. The treaty of Berlin of 1878, after the Russo-Turkish War, had given Austria, the military, political, and commercial control of the route within the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, then a part of Turkey.

Now, in the division of the spoils following the Balkan Wars, Serbia gained control of Novi Bazar, Pristina, Uskub, and Istip, or practically the entire route to a short distance north of Salonica, where the new boundaries of Greece have been extended. This meant that Austria saw herself shut out from the Sanjak, and only by the destruction and subsequent occupation of Serbia could Austria regain her ascendancy over the route. Victory would mean a long step by Austria toward the sea.

The "balance of power" among European nations has hitherto been maintained, because the formation of a single nation out of the Balkan States has not been possible. Although the people of these states have similar pursuits, and live much alike in all regions, they have preserved their original racial differences. A village of Albanians may be within a few miles of a village of Greeks. Yet through centuries both have remained racially distinct. Here and there the barriers have given way somewhat, but in general the races persist side by side, sometimes peaceably, more often in mutual distrust or open feud. Such division has been fostered by the great nations, and new states have been created, as recently Albania, since the formation of a great state in the Balkans by the union of all or the absorbing greatness of one, would overthrow the balance of power, and besides interpose an insurmountable obstacle between Austria and Russia, and the sea. Thus the states have been played against each other. Sometimes the game has been one of diplomacy, or one of force, hurling the states at each other's throats. Sometimes the game has been one of treachery and assassination. Who can surmise the intricate plots and counterplots, or the insidious influences, the fostering of hatred, the failure of hopes and ambitions, that led to the assassination at Sarajevo.

The history of the Balkan Peninsula from ancient times is an interesting one. From the third to the sixth century A. D. great hordes of savage Slavs poured in upon the Balkan peninsula, penetrating even the remote extremities of Greece. In the northern part of the peninsula the Slavs took complete possession of the land and settled in great numbers. Toward the close of the seventh century a tribe of Turanians invaded the northeastern part of the Balkan peninsula and established the Bulgarian kingdom. Within a hundred years of their invasion they became the greatest power in eastern Europe, levied tributes on the Byzantine Empire, and subjugated the Servian Slavs. During the tenth and eleventh centuries they continued to gain strength. Meanwhile the Vlachs pushed southward from the Danube and planted numerous colonies, the southernmost being in Thessaly. In the eleventh century the Servian clans united and were gradually consolidated into one country. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the kingdom of Bulgaria attained its greatest power, at this time holding complete control over all the northern Balkan country, as well as over Albania, Macedonia, and Thrace.

Bulgaria gradually weakened however and Serbia grew stronger. In 1330 the latter country succeeded not only in shaking off Bulgarian rule but in assuming control itself of the northern Balkan. For the brief period of forty years Serbia was a great nation. The claims of patriotic Servians for a Greater Serbia date back to this period.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the Ottoman Turks crossed the Dardanelles and swept into Europe, and for the next three centuries the fear of the Turk was upon all Christendom. Southeastern Europe became an almost continuous battle ground for the allied Christian nations against the Mohammedan invaders. The Balkan States were speedily overwhelmed and until the nineteenth century remained almost obliterated, the scene of terrible battles between Europe and the Turks. Schooled by a century of conquest in Asia, and fired by the fanaticism of their religion, the Ottoman Turks were the greatest fighting nation in the world when they broke upon Europe. In 1361 Adrianople fell, and thereafter Turkish conquests were rapid and terrifying. In 1389 the united Slav nations marched against the Mohammedan invaders and gave battle at Kossovo, only to be routed with horrible slaughter. With this battle ended the independence of all the Christian states in the Balkan except for the crumbling remnants of the Byzantine Empire and of Montenegro. Montenegro was protected by the mountains and was too small a prize for the Turks, who had their eyes fixed on the conquest of western Europe. Yet small and insignificant as Montenegro is, it has played an important part in Balkan history, for after the battle of Kossovo it became a refuge of those Serbs who

refused to yield to Turkish rule. For centuries it alone preserved the ideal of a free Slav people and is still known as "the cradle of liberty of the southern Slav."

Kossovo opened the way to Hungary, and in 1432 the Turks penetrated to the very heart of that country. Not until ten years later did a levy of troops from various Christian nations drive them back, and then but temporarily. Within two years the present state of Rumania had fallen into their hands, and in a second battle at Kossovo in 1448 the flower of Hungary was annihilated. In 1454 Constantinople fell; Albania, Serbia, Bosnia, and the Crimea were reduced in rapid succession. For three hundred and fifty years following 1459 Serbia formed an immediate province (pashalik) of Turkey. The century that followed was one of almost unbroken success for the Turkish arms. Nearly the whole of Hungary became a Turkish province and Poland and Italy were raided. Opulence and corruption, however, gradually developed, and with these began the fall of the mighty empire. On the east Persia was constantly making trouble. In the west the Christian nations were growing stronger. In 1699 most of Hungary was lost, and in 1773 Russia secured considerable territory along the Black Sea, after having failed ten years before in an attempt to secure the liberty of Greece. In 1788 Montenegro took up arms successfully against Turkey, acquired considerable territory, and secured from the Sultan formal recognition of independence. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Turkey had lost much of its former power, and the spirit of revolt spread rapidly through its outlying dependencies.

During the past century Turkey has not been permitted to defend itself against defections from its European domain, although at the same time western Europe has preserved Turkey from the grasping hand of Russia. In 1804 the Sultan was forced to repress an uprising under Kara George in Serbia and from 1807 to 1813 this state secured autonomy while Turkey was engaged in war with Russia. Later Serbia was reconquered but continued troublesome.

In 1821 Russia incited the Greeks to revolt against Mohammedan rule. The rebellion was not successful and would have ended disastrously for Greece but for the interference of the Great Powers, who wished to weaken Turkey. Six years later, Great Britain, France, and Russia together exterminated the Turkish fleet in the battle of Navarino. The struggle continued two years longer and in the end only Russia was left to support Greece. In 1830, however, the powers forced Turkey to recognize the full independence of Greece.

In 1867 Serbia finally secured complete liberty from Turkey. In 1876 the Bulgarians embraced the opportunity presented by an insurrection in Bosnia to organize a general revolt. The Turks massacred about fifteen thousand Bulgarians. Serbia and Montenegro immediately declared war to aid their sister state. Russia disappointed by the Crimean War in her designs upon Turkey now undertook to support Bulgaria in the insurrection and in 1877 declared war upon Turkey, winning a complete victory.

Russia's idea was to organize Bulgaria into an autonomous state which should include about three-fifths of the Balkans and which at any time easily could be annexed to Russia. But the other European powers again interfered with Russian plans, although this time a peaceable settlement was arranged by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. This treaty made Bulgaria an autonomous principality and Eastern Roumelia an autonomous province of Turkey. Serbia and Montenegro secured additional territory as booty of war. As a peculiar result of this conflict there was a violent reaction in Serbia against Russia, because the latter had intended to make Bulgaria the strongest nation in the Balkan.

In 1885 eastern Roumelia ignored Turkish rule and annexed itself to Bulgaria. Turkey immediately sent out an army against Bulgaria, aided this time by Serbia, which had become violently jealous of her rival. But Austria intervened before much damage was done. In 1897 Greece again plunged into war over Crete, but was unsuccessful, and the diplomats of the great European nations were once more called upon to adjust the situation.

From the beginning of the decline in Turkish power Russian intrigue in the Balkans has been widespread and insidious, has dethroned princes and fomented rebellion. Railroad and other commercial concessions on the Aegean seaboard have interested Austria as much as the opening of the Black Sea is the concern of Russia. These are the two powers most immediately behind the Balkan thrones. It has been a struggle of diplomacy between Slav and Teuton. They have pulled the strings and the puppets have jumped.

In 1908 Bulgaria announced its independence and Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1911 Italy involved Turkey in a desultory war, which gave the other Balkan states their long looked for opportunity to help themselves to some more territory, to secure the liberation of their brothers still under Turkish rule, and to eject Mohammedanism from Europe. An uprising of Albanians commenced in June, due to the disaffection of Albanian chiefs at the loss of certain established privileges. At the same time foreign agents helped to incite a revolt in Macedonia. Finally the Kotelana massacre in Macedonia, in which one hundred and forty Christians were put to death by Mohammedans, aroused the most widespread indignation among the Greek Christians. In all the Balkan states the voice of the people was loud for war during the summer and fall of 1912.

On October 1, the various Balkan states ordered a mobilization of troops. Fighting along the frontiers began at about the same time. The Powers also went into action, but while they were preparing a note demanding reforms of Turkey, Montenegro, on October 9, declared war. By that act a people of two hundred and fifty thousand half-wild mountaineers started a disturbance which all Europe was powerless to stop. On October 11, the Montenegrins won their first battle. On October 16, Turkey hastily agreed to treaty of peace with Italy in order to turn its whole attention towards its hostile neighbors. On October 17, Bulgaria and Serbia proclaimed war and the next day Greece followed suit.

The Turks were slowly driven back, the Balkan allies taking stronghold after stronghold with heroic fighting. The end of the war in April, 1913, found the Turks restricted practically to the region surrounding Constantinople and the city itself. But now quarrels arose between the allies as to the partition of the conquered territory. The powers had accomplished the formation of the new state Albania, thus keeping Serbia from the Adriatic. Bulgaria had failed to reach Salonica, but nevertheless claimed it against Greece. Here the hand of Russia behind Bulgaria was visible. The difficulties failed of adjustment and war broke out between the allies. Bulgaria was signally defeated by Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro. Turkey reoccupied Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse, and Rumania marched against Bulgaria from the north. With the treaty of peace, Bulgaria's gains in the first war were reduced to a mere rectification of frontier. Turkey still holds Constantinople, and the Dardanelles. Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro gained materially, but the lines were laid down in such a manner by the great powers that the international situation remained unchanged. The relative strength of the Balkan states remained the same.

Russia undoubtedly has the upper hand in the Balkans. Allied with Serbia, Russia is approaching the Dardanelles and an undisputed outlet into the Mediterranean. Serbia has the moral support of Bohemia, and of all the great Slav world, and Austria in despair and in the face of internal disruption has staked all in this last final throw. The Austrian war move has not been made without the open support of the German emperor, the war lord of Europe. Serbia has not persisted in her defiance of Austria, except with the promised support of Russia, and without which such a struggle would be hopeless.

Thus Europe resounds with the trade of millions of marching men, the rattle and clash of arms, and the wailing and weeping of women and children. One by one the nations leap to the struggle. Germany, striking at the heart of France, violates the neutrality of Belgium, and arouses her stubborn resistance. England, indignant at the violation of international treaties, gathers her war forces to support Belgium and her allies against the German advance, and the order goes out, "Seek the enemy, and destroy him." Battles rage on the Russian and German frontiers. The roar of naval combat is heard in every quarter of the globe. Little Serbia, the cause of the mighty tumult, checks the advance of the Austrians. Italy, at first declaring her neutrality, thus breaking the Triple Alliance, watches her hereditary enemy, Austria, and is eager to avenge ancient wrongs. The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Spain, hold their forces in war order, to guard their integrity. Everywhere the dark cloud of conflict spreads its terror and gloom over the land. News comes that Japan will take the side of England and therefore that of Russia. Men leave a plentiful harvest to reap a bloody one on the field of battle. The pawns of royal intrigue, they are forced to march to the field of slaughter, accompanied by the weeping of their women and children, and the thought of the misery to fall upon them.

Fighting Strength and Resources of Contending Nations

AREA AND POPULATION

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY —Area	
Austria	115,882 sq. miles
Hungary	125,609 sq. miles
Total	241,491 sq. miles
Population	
Austria	28,571,934 (14,034,022 males)
Hungary	20,886,487 (10,345,333 males)
Total	49,458,421 (24,379,355 males)
SERBIA —Area	
Serbia	33,891 sq. miles
Population	
Old Serbia	2,911,701
New Serbia	1,636,291
Total	4,547,992 (St. Yr. Bk.)
Serbia obtained 15,241 sq. miles of new territory as a result of the treaties following the Balkan Wars.	
GERMAN EMPIRE —Area	
Germany	208,780 sq. miles
Population	64,925,993 (32,040,166 males) by Census of Dec. 1, 1910
RUSSIA —Area	
Russia	8,417,118 sq. miles
Population	
European Russia	150,755,000
Asiatic Russia	20,304,900
Total	171,059,900 (Estimated for 1912 by Russian Central Statistical Committee)
FRANCE —Area	
France	207,054 sq. miles
Population	39,601,509 (Census of March, 1911)
Population per sq. mile	189.5
UNITED KINGDOM —Area (British Isles)	
United Kingdom	121,386 sq. miles
Population	45,370,530
ITALY —Area	
Italy	110,659 sq. miles
Population (1911)	35,238,997 (January 1, 1913, St. Yr. Bk.)
Though the hereditary enemy of Austria, Italy is allied with her in the Triple Alliance.	
BULGARIA —Area	
Bulgaria	43,305 sq. miles
Population	(Estimated for 1914, St. Yr. Bk.) 4,337,516 (2,206,691 males) by Census of Dec. 31, 1910
MONTENEGRO —Area (Estimated for 1914, St. Yr. Bk.)	
Montenegro	5,603 sq. miles
Population	(Estimated for 1914, St. Yr. Bk.) 516,000
The Montenegrins belong mostly to Serbian branch of Slav race.	
GREECE —Area	
Greece	41,933 sq. miles
Population	(Estimated for 1914, St. Yr. Bk.) 4,363,000
These figures do not take account of recent acquisitions in the Aegean.	
ROUMANIA —Area	
Roumania	53,489 sq. miles
Population	(St. Yr. Bk.) 7,516,418
By Treaty of Bucharest (Aug. 7, 1913) Bulgaria ceded to Roumania 2,969 sq. miles of territory, with a population of 286,000, mostly Turks.	
ALBANIA —Area (Estimated St. Yr. Bk.)	
Albania	10,500 to 11,500 sq. miles
Population	(Estimated for 1914 St. Yr. Bk.) 800,000 to 850,000
About two-thirds of the Albanians are Moslems.	
TURKEY —Area (excluding Egypt). Total	
Turkey	713,984 sq. miles
In Europe (1914)	10,882 sq. miles
Population (excluding Egypt)	24,414,300
In the small European territory now remaining under Turkish rule Moslem's preponderate. Other races represented are Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Gipsies, Jews.	
BELGIUM —Area	
Belgium	11,373 sq. miles
Population	(according to census Dec. 31, 1910) 7,423,784
About 2,833,000 speak French only, 3,220,662 Flemish only, and 31,415 German only. Of foreigners, French are most numerous.	
THE NETHERLANDS —Area	
Netherlands	12,648 sq. miles
Population (1913)	6,114,302
DENMARK —Area	
Denmark	15,582 sq. miles
Population (1911)	2,775,076
NORWAY —Area	
Norway	124,129.7 sq. miles
Population (Dec. 1, 1910)	2,391,782
SWEDEN —Area	
Sweden	172,963 sq. miles
Population (1913)	5,604,192

ARMY

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY —		PEACE ESTABLISHMENT	
		Officers and All other	Horses
		Officials	Ranks
COMMON ARMY —Staff and Establishments		8,782	18,698
INFANTRY —			4,266
102 regiments of 4 battalions, and 102 depot cadres	9,600	161,987	2,030
4 regiments of Tyrolean Jagers of 4 battalions, and 4 depot cadres, and 26 independent Jager battalions	1,163	17,010	242
4 Bosnian-Herzegovinian regiments of 4 battalions, and 1 Jager battalion	430	6,717	42
Total infantry	11,243	185,714	2,354
CAVALRY —			
42 regiments of 6 squadrons, and 42 depots	1,987	45,164	41,032
FIELD ARTILLERY —			
42 regiments of 4 batteries and 42 reserve cadres			
14 regiments of field howitzers of 4 batteries			
8 divisions of horse artillery of 3 batteries	2,297	34,772	17,733
10 regiments of mountain artillery in divisions of heavy howitzers of 3 batteries, and 5 reserve cadres.			
FORTRESS ARTILLERY —			
6 regiments (14 battalions) and 10 independent battalions	574	9,360	50
PIONEERS AND ENGINEERS —		894	12,100
MEDICAL CORPS —		100	2,833
TRAIN —			
16 independent divisions and 16 depot cadres	474	4,440	3,067
AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR —			
Infantry—40 regiments	3,943	37,214	1,370
Cavalry—6 regiments and 5 squadrons	379	4,021	3,251
Artillery—32 batteries	207	2,795	1,321
Total Austria Landwehr	4,549	44,030	5,924
HUNGARIAN HONVEDSEG —			
Infantry 32 regiments and depot cadres	2,472	24,958	418
Cavalry—10 regiments and depot cadres	447	5,176	13,318
Artillery	190	3,001	1,668
Total Hungarian Honvedseg	3,109	33,138	15,404
Total Peace Establishment	34,009	390,249	89,877
All batteries have 4 guns in peace, in war, field guns and howitzer batteries, 6 guns, mountain batteries, 4.			

WAR STRENGTH

Regulars in field army	590,000
Austrian Landwehr (8) and Honved (7) divisions	230,000
Grand total	820,000
(Estimated, St. Yr. Bk.)	
There are 6 permanent cavalry divisions (3 on Russian frontier), but 8 can be mobilized.	
First Line Austro-Hungarian Army ("Common" Army), under common management, includes troops raised in newly annexed Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm entirely separate from Hungarian Landwehr (Honved) and Hungarian Landsturm. Two latter form Hungarian national army.	
Military service is compulsory and universal throughout empire.	
Active service begins at age of 21. Service in Common Army and both Landwehrs for 2 years (3 years for cavalry and horse artillery); 10 years in reserve (7 for cavalry and horse artillery, and then 2 in reserve of Landwehr.)	

FORTRESSES

Austria-Hungary lies in heart of Europe. It has many natural frontier mountains, and rivers. The Drina, Save, and Danube rivers lie between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

There are 11 principal fortified places in Austria-Hungary, 3 of them, Komarom, Pétervarad and Orsova, on the Danube, and 2 others, Arad and Temesvar, near the Serbian frontier. Sarajevo is a fortified place. Vienna and Budapest are unfortified. Pola, chief naval port, strongly fortified both towards sea and land. Harbor will accommodate entire fleet. Arsenal of navies also in Pola. Trieste is great storehouse, and there is also naval arsenal.

SERBIA

Service is compulsory and universal from 21 to 45 years of age; liability, from 18 to 50 years of age. The levee en masse comprises all males between 18 and 50 years of age.

Peace strength: 361,747.

War strength of the field army and reservists: 270,000.

The Serbian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, calibre 7 mm. A series of forts have been completed at Nish. At Zayechar, near the Bulgarian frontier, are 5 forts.

GERMAN EMPIRE

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, 1913

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Men	Total	Horses
Infantry, 217 regiments	16,578	471,796	488,374	4,821
Rifles (Jager) 18 battalions	620	15,134	15,754	352
Machine-gun sections, 26	134	2,294	2,428	929
District headquarters, 317	1,067	6,593	7,660	
Cavalry, 110 regiments	3,696	82,007	85,703	80,248
Field artillery, 100 regiments	4,692	86,777	91,469	57,339
Foot artillery, 24 regiments	1,469	33,230	34,699	3,397
Pioneers, 35 battalions	1,046	22,999	24,045	650
Railway, telegraph and balloon units	935	18,006	18,941	2,433
Train, 26 battalions	631	10,961	11,592	7,561
Small miscellaneous corps, etc.	785	2,040	2,825	
Staff, attendants, etc.	3,651	1,660	5,311	
Total	36,304	752,497	788,801	157,816

WAR STRENGTH

Field army (25 army corps and independent cavalry) and reserve troops. 1,250,000

Mobile Landwehr. 600,000

Total mobile forces. 1,850,000

Estimated reserve (estimated St. Yr. Bk.) 1,500,000

These figures do not include garrison units or any part of the Landsturm.

Under the Army Law of 1913, 5 aeroplane battalions are to be formed, mustering 17 companies. In 1913 there were 24 dirigibles in military charge. Establishment 173 officers, 4,446 other ranks.

Military service is compulsory and universal. Active service (Heerpflicht) begins at age of 20.

Eighteen cyclist companies have been formed.

There is only one permanent cavalry division, that of the guard, but in war at least 8 divisions would be formed from the line regiments.

FORTRESSES

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles, 843 miles along Russia, 1,043 along Austria, and 242 along France.

Empire divided into 10 "fortress districts," each including a certain area with fortified places. Fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from principal military centers toward frontiers.

Fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, are at Königsberg, Danzig (also a coast fortress), Posen, Neisse, Spandau, Magdeburg, Küstrin, Maz., Ulm, Rastatt, Meürz, Cologne, Koblenz, Keil, Strassburg, Ingolstadt.

RUSSIA—The peace strength of the armies of Russia is upward of 1,200,000 of all ranks.

WAR STRENGTH

Field armies of European Russia and the Caucasus, with first category reserve divisions, and second category regiments of the Don and Caucasian Cossacks. 1,550,000

Asiatic army. 300,000

Grand total (Estimated, St. Yr. Bk.) 1,850,000

Military service is compulsory and universal service begins at age of 20 and extends to completion of 43d year. There are 3 armies in Russia: the army of European Russia, the army of the Caucasus, and the Asiatic army. These armies are practically distinct from one another, and terms of service in each are slightly different.

There are 3 aerial battalions and 11 independent companies, besides special instructional section. In 1913 Russia had only one dirigible.

The troops of Russian Empire are so far territorialized that each corps draws recruits from particular district, and is as a rule permanently quartered in same garrisons. But in European Russia bulk of army is stationed west of Moscow meridian. Consequently most recruits and reservists have to travel long distances to join corps. Moreover, a number of recruits from Great Russia are sent to corps outside. All this makes mobilization slower and more difficult process than in Germany or France.

FORTRESSES

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications. On west, Poland is defended by system of four strongholds, called the Polish Quadrilateral.

More important fortresses are 4 in first class, 6 in second class, and 7 in the third class. There are also 46 unclassified places, many of them mere fortified posts.

FRANCE

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, 1912-1913

	France	Algeria	Tunis	Total
Staffs and services, etc.	7,274	1,226	262	8,762
Military schools	2,828			2,828
Infantry	312,429	36,546	12,373	361,348
Cavalry	64,061	7,466	1,842	73,369
Artillery	92,237	3,532	1,802	97,571
Engineers	16,564	1,302	469	18,335
Train	8,020	1,859	613	10,492
Administration corps	14,550	3,750	700	19,000
Gendarmerie and garde republicaine	24,847		143	24,990
Saharan Companies		1,005		1,005
Total Metropolitan Army	542,810	56,686	18,205	617,700
Colonial troops in France	27,944			27,944

Total 570,754 56,686 18,204 645,644

These figures are for Metropolitan Army and Colonial Army in France.

WAR STRENGTH

Field army of France	800,000
Reserve troops and cavalry	500,000
Algerian troops and troops of Colonial Army in France, and Algerian cavalry division	80,000

Grand total (Estimated, St. Yr. Bk.) 1,380,000

French army consists of national (Metropolitan) army and Colonial Army.

Military service is compulsory and universal (exemption for physical disability alone). Liability from age of 20 to age of 48.

First Line active army (3 years' service) from age of 20 to age of 23; Reserve (11 years' service); territorial army (7 years' service); territorial reserve (7 years' service).

There are no "one year volunteers" in France, but voluntary engagements for 3, 4, or 5 years are encouraged.

In peace time troops on eastern frontier have much higher establishments than remainder.

There are 10 permanent cavalry divisions.

Aeronautical corps organized in 3 territorial groups. There are at present 27 sections of 8 aeroplanes each, 10 cavalry sections of 3 aeroplanes each, and 11 fortress sections of 8 aeroplanes each. Total number of aeroplanes, 334. There are 14 dirigibles in charge of the Corps.

Reserve troops of regional regiments, foot artillery and engineers available for garrisoning fortresses.

FORTRESSES

France has coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on Atlantic, 456 on Mediterranean. Land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers.

On German frontier Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort form an advanced line of fortified places. There are 9 other fortified places on or near the Italian and German frontiers. There are 5 fortified naval harbors.

UNITED KINGDOM—PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, 1914-15

Branches of the Service	Officers	N.C.O.s, Rank	Drummers, etc.	and File	Total
Staff and Departments	1,111	119	12		1,292
Regimental establishments					
Cavalry	547	1,328	12,834		14,709
Horse and field artillery	702	1,472	16,315		18,369
Garrison artillery	611	1,486	12,083		14,170
Engineers	691	1,547	7,612		9,850
Royal Flying Corps	165	173	1,069		1,429
Infantry	3,416	9,592	82,793		95,799
Army Service Corps	456	1,202	4,657		6,505
Army Medical Corps	663	559	3,238		4,460
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	300	561	7,910		8,771
Departmental Corps	330	1,465	1,542		3,337
"Additional Numbers"	10		990		1,000
Total	7,894	19,406	150,971		178,271

Staff of Territorial Force	629	2,421	8		3,058
Miscellaneous establishments	398	813	265		1,529
Grand Total	10,032	22,640	151,309		184,100

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGULAR ARMY, 1914-15

Establishments, 1914-15 Effectives, Jan. 1, 1914		
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial (partially stationed abroad)	168,500	156,210
Colonial and Native Indian Troops (stationed abroad)	8,771	8,638
Army Reserve	147,000	146,756
Special Reserve	80,120	63,089
Militia Reserve	60	49
Militia (U. K.)		3,166
Channel Islands Militia		2,894
Malta and Bermuda Militia (stationed abroad)		2,703
Territorial Army	315,485	251,706
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	119
Officers' Training Corps	1,019	795
Total	727,141	633,099

British Troops Serving in India	75,896	78,476
Grand Total	803,037	711,575

Land forces of United Kingdom consist of Regular Army and Territorial Army. Large part of Regular Army serves in British Dominions overseas. Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time. Rank and file for both Regular and Territorial armies obtained by voluntary enlistment. In peace time Regular Army consists of permanently embodied troops, Army Reserve, and Special Reserve. Service in permanently embodied portion of Regular Army and Army Reserve for 12 years (3 to 9 years' with the colors, i. e., on permanent service; remainder in Army Reserve). Most men serve 7 years with colors and 5 years in Army Reserve (rule for infantry other than Foot Guards).

Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age. Peace establishment of regular troops at home considerably below war establishment; in South Africa and Colonies it is higher; in India it is practically the same. On mobilization for war the ranks, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, are filled up from Army Reserve, and also, to small extent, from Special Reserve.

Special Reserve consists mainly of troops not permanently embodied, but its units also act as permanently embodied depôts. Special reservists serve 6 years. Officers are mostly non-professional. Special Reserve available for service abroad in time of war. Territorial Army is intended for home defence, although nearly 20,000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad in war. Terms of service 4 years. Age-limits for enlistments from 17 to 35 inclusive. Officers, except certain of generals and staff, are non-professional. Territorial Army confined to Great Britain. There is none in Ireland. Establishment practically same in peace and war. On mobilization of the Regular Army, Territorial Army is embodied practically automatically.

For purposes of command United Kingdom is divided up into 7 "commands" and London district. Regular Army, being for most part quartered in south of England or in Ireland, is somewhat irregularly distributed among commands. The military wing of Royal Flying Corps will eventually comprise 8 aeroplane squadrons; at present only 6 aeroplane squadrons have been formed; establishment of squadron is 18 aeroplanes.

ITALY—PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, 1913

(Exclusive of troops in Africa)

	Officers	Men	Horses and Mules
Administration, staff, military schools, etc.	1,284	1,952	2,442
Infantry, 389 battalions, and 88 district headquarters	7,627	162,000	6,205
Cavalry, 150 squadrons, and 29 depôts	1,006	27,416	25,467
Artillery, 263 batteries, 110 companies, 51 depôts, etc.	2,359	49,256	23,084
Engineers, 82 companies, and 10 companies engineer train	630	11,099	1,284
Medical, 12 companies	769	3,712	81
Commissariat, 12 companies	452	3,978	420
Carabinieri, 12 legions	709	30,087	5,362
Total	15,172	289,500	64,345

WAR STRENGTH

Strength of field army (12 army corps and independent cavalry) is about 400,000 combatants.

Nominal strength of mobile militia is 326,000, but only about 200,000 would be put into field.

Service in army (and navy) compulsory and universal. Total period 19 years, beginning at age of 20.

Permanent army (2 years' service); at 22 years of age men are transferred to reserve with "unlimited leave" (6 years' service); mobile militia (4 years' service) from age of 28 to age of 32; territorial militia (7 years' service) from age of 32 to age of 39.

Each regiment recruited from all parts of country, and troops change stations by brigades every 4 years. On mobilization regiments would be filled up by reservists from districts in which quartered at time. Reliefs so arranged that at least half of reservists shall have previously served in unit they would join on mobilization. Each regiment of light infantry has 1 battalion of cyclists which supplement cavalry in field. Aeronautical service consists of "specialist battalion" of 5 companies, experimental section, "flying battalion" of 2 companies, and of growing number of field squadrons of 7 aeroplanes each. There are to be 30 complete during course of 1914. Italy possessed 9 airships in 1913.

FORTRESSES—

Principal passes of Alps defended by fortifications. Po basin studded with fortified places. There are numerous coast and island defences. Rome is protected by circle of forts.

BULGARIA—Service is universal and compulsory. First line, active service, from 20 to 22 years of age; reserve, from 22 to 40; first ban, 40 to 44; second ban, 43 to 46.

Peace establishment 59,900
War strength 300,000

MONTENEGRO—Military forces on militia basis. Every subject is liable to service from the 18th to 62d year (2 years in recruits, 33 years in active army, 10 years in reserve). Military budget subsidized by Russia.

War strength 40,000

The Montenegrin is a born warrior; he never lays his weapons aside. Traditional method of fighting is by ambushade. The Montenegrin can not be surpassed in practice of guerrilla warfare.

GREECE—Military service lasts from the 19th to the 55th year.

Peace establishment 24,220
War strength 120,000 to 130,000

ROUMANIA—Service is compulsory and universal in regular army from 21 to 28 years of age; reserve militia, 28 to 33; militia, 33 to 36; 2d reserve, 36 to 40.

Peace establishment 103,460
War strength 290,000

Fortresses: At Galatz on Danube, at mouth of Sereth, 3 lines of fortifications; at Nemolassa, 2 lines of fortifications; at Focsani, extensive lines. Eighteen forts and many batteries around Bucharest.

TURKEY—Service is compulsory for all Ottoman subjects from the age of 20 to 40. All males up to 70 years of age can be enrolled if necessary.

Peace strength 230,000
War strength 1,300,000

Fortresses: Principal fortress is entrenched camp at Adrianople; Constantinople is defended by works of Chekmedje; The Bosphorus and Dardanelles are fortified strongly.

BELGIUM—

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, 1913

Branches of the Service	Officers	Men	Horses
General staff	38	—	85
Staff	46	—	92
Aides de camp	—	—	42
Administration	271	437	24
Medical service	230	—	28
Veterinary service	45	—	45
Provincial staff	34	—	7
Infantry	1,745	25,070	272
Cavalry	304	5,671	5,522
Artillery	636	9,041	3,943
Train	29	291	331
Engineers	164	1,551	44
Civilians	—	200	—
Various	—	1,800	—
Total	3,542	44,061	10,435

WAR STRENGTH

It is estimated that in war Belgium's military strength will total 350,000 men.

The Belgian army is recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription.

The total length of service is 8 years in the first line or active army, and 5 years in the reserve.

The field army includes 1 cyclist company.

An aeronautical company has been formed with four aeroplanes to each section.

The chief military arsenal is at Antwerp, which is strongly fortified. There are also fortifications at Liege, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse.

THE NETHERLANDS—

The peace strength of the Netherlands army, or all units of the first line, amounts to 1,543 officers and 21,412 non-commissioned officers and men.

The total strength of the field army is about 125,000 men.

Every citizen is liable to service from the age of 19 to 40. Actual service is determined by lot.

The training time is 8½ months in the infantry, and 26 months in the cavalry.

DENMARK—

The peace strength of the active army is about 820 officers and 12,900 men.

The field army would comprise about 50,000 men.

Every Danish subject is liable to service from the 21st to the 37th year, with very few exemptions.

NORWAY—

The total strength of the Norwegian line in war time is, 110,000 men of all ranks.

Service is universal and compulsory, the army forming a national militia. Men belong to the line for 12 years, and to the landward for 8 years, after which they remain in the landstorm until the 55th year. Training lasts for 48 days in the infantry and garrison artillery; 62 days in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery and 102 in the cavalry. Subsequent training consists of about 96 days for all.

SWEDEN—

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT

Branches of the Service	Officers	N. C. O.	Rank and File	Total
Army Staff	67	77	—	143
Infantry	1,292	1,509	55,270	58,071
Cavalry	272	264	6,060	6,594
Field Artillery	237	522	5,985	6,844
Position Artillery	34	46	—	80
Engineers	55	70	1,726	1,931
Train and Medical Service	90	180	3,686	3,956
Intendence	—	205	550	755
Total	2,272	3,050	76,003	80,824

The war strength would amount to about 485,000 men.

The active Royal Coast artillery consists of 1,633 officers and men. Liability to military service commences at the age of 21 and lasts till the 40th year.

NAVY

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY— SUMMARY OF AUSTRIAN NAVY

	1913	1914
Dreadnoughts	2	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	12	12
Armored cruisers	3	3
Cruisers	7	9
Torpedo gunboats	7	7
Destroyers	15	18
Torpedo boats	54	63
Submarines	6	—

Austro-Hungarian navy is maintained in state of high efficiency and includes flotilla of monitors for Danube Fleet headquarters at Pola. Personnel of navy in 1913 consisted of 907 officers and cadets, 1,513 mechanics, engineers, doctors, etc., and about 15,500 sailors. There is a small naval air service of hydro-aeroplanes.

SERBIA has no navy.

GERMAN EMPIRE—Navy is manned by obligatory service of maritime and semi-maritime population.

All are freed from service in army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in navy.

Naval personnel is about 73,000 plus a reserve of about 110,000 men. It is extremely efficient, especially in torpedo service. Practically entire fleet always in commission.

Ships of German Navy divided between Baltic and North Sea Stations. Chief Naval establishments are at Kiel and Danzig on Baltic Sea, and Wilhelmshaven on North Sea. Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, across Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, facilitates transference of forces from Baltic and North Sea bases.

SUMMARY OF GERMAN NAVY

	1913	Effective at end of 1914	1915
Dreadnoughts	17	21	23
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	20	20	20
Old and coast service battleships	9	9	9
Armored cruisers	36	38	40
Protected cruisers	140	152	164
Destroyers	47	47	47
Torpedo boats (old)	27	37 or more	—
Submarines	—	—	—

Three other dreadnoughts will be nearly completed by the end of 1915. Germany has available, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, 8 vessels with speeds of from 18 to 24 knots.

Arrangements exist for rapid use of all auxiliary vessels in case of war. It is asserted that the German Admiralty has never conceived idea of utilization of fast liners for war purposes. In this connection it may be pointed out that, to date, there has never been a naval war in which armed merchant ships did not figure.

RUSSIA—The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect navies of other powers. Owing to geographical situation of Empire, and widely separated seas on which it is situated, Russia is obliged to maintain 4 distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Most important in regard to western relations is Baltic Fleet, the chief base of which is Kronstadt. Kronstadt and Sebastopol, headquarters of Euxine Fleet, strongly fortified. There is a flotilla in the Caspian Sea, which ensures communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Krasnovodsk.

The total number of officers and men is about 53,500.

BALTIC AND BLACK SEA FLEETS

	1913	At the end of 1914	1915
Dreadnoughts	—	4	7
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	10	10	10
Pre-Dreadnought Armored Cruisers	6	6	6
Protected cruisers	8	17	25
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	—	—	—
Destroyers	103	—	114
Torpedo boats	16	—	—
Submarines	14	—	—

There are also 2 armored gunboats, and various very old torpedo boats and gunboats.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in above statement, consists of a few small gunboats and steamships.

FRANCE—

SUMMARY OF FRENCH NAVY

	1913	Complete at end of 1914	1915
Dreadnoughts	4	7	11
Pre-Dreadnoughts	21	19	19
Pre-Dreadnought Armored Cruisers	19	19	19
Protected cruisers	12	12	18
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	7	7	7
Destroyers	84	87	—
Torpedo boats	159	159	—
Submarines	55	76	—

For purpose of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime districts, with headquarters at Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon.

The naval forces aloft are the Mediterranean squadron, the Northern squadron on the Channel, and the Atlantic, Pacific, Far East, Coochin China, and Indian Ocean divisions. The most modern ships are in the Mediterranean.

The personnel consists of about 25,500 sailors out of a reserve of 114,000 men.

UNITED KINGDOM— PERSONNEL OF BRITISH NAVY

	Jan. 1, 1913	Estimates 1913-14
Sea Service—		
Officers and men	109,026	115,052
Coast guard	3,053	3,130
Marines	17,522	18,235
Other Services (training, etc.)—		
Pensioners	—	310
Boys (training)	6,621	6,592
Naval cadets	—	845
Various	1,874	1,836

Total of all ranks 138,096 146,000

For 1914 15 an increase of 5,000, all ranks, is provided for.

Royal Naval Reserve numbered 20,169 on January 1, 1913; Royal Fleet Reserve, 25,794; Royal Naval Volunteers (efficient), 4,114; Total Reserves, 50,077.

SUMMARY OF BRITISH FLEET

Class	1913	1914	1915
Super-Dreadnoughts	11	16	21
Dreadnoughts	15	15	15
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	40	40	40
Cruisers	50	50	50
Light Cruisers	68	76	84
Torpedo gunboats	18	18	18
Sloops, gunboats, etc.	17	23	23
Destroyers	about 228	248	262
Torpedo boats	about 100	100	—
Submarines	about 77	85	—

Super-Dreadnoughts carry guns of or over 13.5 inch. No distinction is made between Dreadnought battleships and Dreadnought "Cruisers"—the latter being simply fast battleships, now known as "battle cruisers."

The figures given above for torpedo boats include "coastal destroyers" and many very old torpedo boats.

There is also an Australian Dreadnought, the Australia, belonging to the Commonwealth, and various shallow draft river gunboats not included in the list.

Certain fast Cunarders are subsidized for use in case of war.

During 1912 naval wing of Royal Flying Corps was founded. At end of year it consisted of 1 Astra-Torres, 1 Parseval, and 4 small dirigibles. The number of naval aeroplanes was about 50, including school machines.

ITALY—

SUMMARY OF ITALIAN NAVY

	1913	Completed at end of 1914	1915
Dreadnoughts	3	4	6
Pre-Dreadnoughts	11	8	8
Armored cruisers	10	9	9
Protected cruisers	12	13	16
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	10	10	10
Destroyers	35	35	46
Torpedo boats	86	86	—
Submarines	20	25	—

Ships of no fighting value are not listed.

Protected cruisers are small. Only 4 up to modern requirements.

The Italian coast is divided into four departments: Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto, and the vessels are apportioned between them.

The personnel consists of 1,925 officers, and 38,000 men.

BULGARIA—Fleet stationed at Varna and Burgas: 1 armored cruiser, 3 gunboats, 3 torpedo boats, 10 small vessels. Personnel, 1,388 men and officers.

MONTENEGRO—No navy.

GREECE—Since 1911 a British naval mission has been superintending the training and organization of the fleet. There are five battleships, 14 destroyers, 7 torpedo boats, 5 old boats (torpedo boats), 2 submarines, and a number of miscellaneous ships.

In 1914 Greece purchased 2 large battleships from the United States, and Greece becomes an extremely important factor in Mediterranean naval affairs.

ROUMANIA—The navy of Roumania consists of 1 protected cruiser, 1 trading ship, 7 gunboats, 6 coastguard vessels, a despatch vessel, 6 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo boats. There are also 4 river monitors. The marine arsenal is at Galatz.

TURKEY—The Turkish navy consists of 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 old battleships, 2 cruisers, 3 torpedo gunboats, 8 destroyers, 9 torpedo boats, and a number of miscellaneous gunboats. A British naval mission and staff of English officers have been reorganizing the navy since 1909. The personnel consists of 39,000 men and 929 officers.

THE NETHERLANDS—

The navy consists of 10 battleships, and 4 cruisers; there are 47 torpedo boats, 6 submarines, 8 destroyers, a number of gunboats, and a small river monitor.

The personnel consists of 4,552 officers, 8,500 seamen. The marine infantry totals about 2,640 officers and men.

DENMARK—

The Danish fleet is maintained for coast defense. It comprises 3 monitors, 3 torpedo gunboats, 20 torpedo boats, and 7 submarines. There are several old battleships.

NORWAY—

The Norwegian navy consists of 6 battleships, largest 4,900 tons, 2 old monitors, 12 gunboats, 4 destroyers, 31 torpedo boats, and 5 submarines.

The personnel consists of about 1,280 officers and men.

SWEDEN—

The Swedish navy consists of 14 vessels of varying strength. The largest reaching 7,000 tons.

The personnel consists of 4,960 officers and men on the active list.

PUBLIC DEBT

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—

AUSTRIA—General debt, December 31, 1912 \$ 1,044,575,264

Special debt of Austria 1,480,833,508

HUNGARY—Debt of Hungary, 1912 1,335,051,315

SERBIA—Public debt, January 1, 1913 \$ 128,120,486

GERMAN EMPIRE—Total funded debt, October, 1913 \$1,114,120,144

RUSSIA—National debt, January 1, 1913 \$6,811,202,681

FRANCE—National debt, 1912 \$6,511,579,957

UNITED KINGDOM—National debt, March 31, 1913 \$3,214,762,497

ITALY—Capital (nominal) of consolidated and redeemable

debt, July 1, 1912 \$2,685,872,319

Interest 90,217,136

BULGARIA—Debt, 1914 \$ 170,807,479

MONTENEGRO—Debt, 1912 \$ 1,895,400

GREECE—Outstanding gold debt, December 31, 1913 \$ 154,170,864

Currency debt, December 31, 1912 33,796,153

ROUMANIA—Public debt, September 30, 1913 \$ 318,970,654

TURKEY—September 14, 1913 \$ 568,160,083

BELGIUM—Total national liabilities Jan. 1, 1913 \$ 747,826,747

NETHERLANDS \$ 480,304,080

DENMARK—Total capital of debt, 1913 \$ 95,444,262

SWEDEN \$ 162,593,914

NORWAY \$ 97,714,504

AREA AND POPULATION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Countries	Area sq. m.	Population (in thousands)	Pop. per sq. m.
Austria-Hungary	241,491	41,358	45,405
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19,768	—	1,568
Liechtenstein	65	9	1,891
Belgium	11,373	6,069	6,694
Belgium (a)	43,305	3,154	3,733
Denmark	15,582	2,185	2,465
France	207,054	38,343	38,596
Andorra	175	5	5
Monaco	8	15	225
German Empire	208,780	49,428	56,345
Luxembourg	998	237	259
Greece (b)	41,933	2,187	2,434
Crete (d)	3,365	302	304
Samos (e)	180	—	536
Italy (b)	110,500	—	32,450
San Marino	38	11	115
Montenegro	5,603	—	228
Netherlands	12,648	4,511	5,103
Norway	124,129	2,001	2,231
Portugal	35,490	4,660	5,423
Roumania	53,489	—	5,913
Russia	1,997,310	—	103,671
Finland	125,689	—	2,555
Serbia	33,891	—	2,494
Spain (h)	194,783	17,262	18,618
Sweden	172,963	4,785	5,136
Switzerland	15,976	2,933	3,314
Turkey (Europe) (b)	10,882	—	5,892
Albania (i)	11,000	—	8253
United Kingdom	121,633	37,881	41,455

(a) Estimated 1914; by treaties of August 10, 1913, and Sept. 8, 1913.

(b) Aegean Islands in possession of Greece and Italy, no definite arrangement as to destiny has been made.

(c) 16,919 sq. miles acquired as result of wars with Turkey and Bulgaria, 1912 and 1913.

